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## Local Group Will Fight 'English Only'

by Robert O'Malley

An effort at organized opposition to the "English Only" movement in the state of Massachusetts is being organized by a group known as the "English Plus" movement. The group is warning that such an effort could threaten bilingual services for the state's immigrant population.

The group is called "English Only" movement suggests that immigrants are not learning English fast enough and that bilingual programs are keeping them dependent on their native tongues too long. The so-called "English Plus" movement contends that greater effort should be made to teach immigrants English while at the same time recognizing the value their native languages can contribute to American life and culture.

While in 1980 in U.S. English - a Washington, D.C.-based organization founded in 1983 by former California Governor George D. Brown and Dr. John L. Taylor - the English Only Movement has led to the establishment of English as the official language in 17 states. In 1988, Arizona, Colorado and Florida passed constitutional amendments that made English the official state languages.

The organizers of Massachusetts English Plus believe that Massachusetts and New York are being targeted by the English Only movement as the next states where efforts will be mounted to make English the official language. Although a

Constitutional English Language Amendment has been proposed on the federal level, it has so far failed to move beyond the House of Representatives.

While local officials say they have heard through various sources that Massachusetts has been targeted by the English Only movement and that a referendum measure would be proposed, Cameron Whitman, field director for U.S. English denies that her organization is making any effort to single out the state, saying that U.S. English only provides advice to people in states who want to initiate a campaign. She says her organization has advised Republican Rep. John Loring of Acton, who has submitted a house bill proposing that English be made the state's official language.

While making English the official language may at first seem innocuous and, if anything, merely symbolic, opponents of the movement view it as a threat to a variety of bilingual services, including health information in the native languages of immigrants, interpreters in government proceedings, and bilingual education and ballots.

In Massachusetts there are currently two house bills proposing that English be made the state's official language: the first was submitted by Rep. Loring and stipulates that the proposal should not be interpreted as having a "deleterious or negative impact" on programs that assist

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## Students Will Continue Struggle from Abroad

by Robert O'Malley

As the Chinese government continues its harsh crackdown on the pro-democracy movement, many Chinese students in this country appear to be turning their back completely on the Chinese government and the Communist Party.

While the student movement in its earliest phase had simply requested a dialogue with the government over such issues as official corruption, freedom of the press and greater democracy in China, the overseas students are suggesting now that such freedoms can't be realized under a government that took such harsh measures against a non-violent student movement.

Saying that much of what the students asked for were rights already protected by the government's constitution, they suggest that China needs new leaders and a new government after the June 4 massacre of hundreds, if not thousands, of protesters in Beijing.

And while the impetus to call for a new Chinese government originated with the June 4 massacre, the seeds of doubt about the government and the Communist Party appear - at least for some students - to have been planted at a fairly early age.

For Gu Zhen questions about the true character of the Chinese government

began to surface during the 10-year Cultural Revolution, which began in 1966. "My father was persecuted for his religious beliefs," says Gu, a Ph.D. candidate in English literature at Boston University. "He was a Christian."

Explaining that his home was searched and his parents were separated from their children, Gu, a native of Shanghai, suggests that he quietly began to question the moral integrity of a government that would harass his family in such a way. "The question naturally arose," he adds. "What is the Communist Party?"

Tianxing Liu, a Ph.D. candidate in Astronomy at BU and a native of Wuhan, said doubts about the government and the Communist Party began to surface while listening at an early age to Voice of America and Taiwan's Free China radio broadcasts. Liu says that at that time even having doubts about the Communist Party was considered counterrevolutionary and a cause for arrest.

As a first step in mounting a struggle from abroad against the Chinese government, BU students, along with students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University, recently founded "independent" student associations.

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## Two Organizations Aid Democracy Movement

Boston area Chinese students have vowed to continue the struggle for democracy in China through the work of several recently-formed non-profit organizations.

In addition to the May Fourth Foundation for Democracy in China, which was formed prior to the June 4 military crackdown that left hundreds, if not thousands of demonstrators dead, overseas Chinese students have also founded the China Relief Fund, a charitable organization to help the victims of the military attack.

"We are going to take over the torch for them," said Brandeis student Wen

Xin prior to a State House press conference this week.

"Our immediate goal is to mobilize the American people and the American government - to mobilize their support to stop the killing," said Pei Minxin, a graduate student at Harvard University. The Chinese government, he added, "has openly challenged the world: 'Don't try to stop me when I start to kill again.'"

Donations to the China Relief Fund, the students said, "will be channeled directly back to charitable organizations and families of victims of government-

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## Asian Actors Struggle Against Limited Roles and Stereotypes

Asian actors in Hollywood are struggling against limited roles and stereotypes. Many actors are being typecast as "Asian" or "Chinese" and are often given roles that are based on stereotypes. Some actors are trying to break these stereotypes by taking on more diverse roles. For example, some actors are taking on roles that are more complex and multi-dimensional. They are also trying to work with directors who are more open to diverse casting. Some actors are also trying to work in independent film, where they have more control over their roles. They are also trying to work in television, where they can reach a wider audience. Some actors are also trying to work in theater, where they can showcase their talents. They are also trying to work in film festivals, where they can gain recognition. Some actors are also trying to work in international film, where they can reach a global audience. They are also trying to work in television, where they can reach a wider audience. Some actors are also trying to work in theater, where they can showcase their talents. They are also trying to work in film festivals, where they can gain recognition. Some actors are also trying to work in international film, where they can reach a global audience.

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## CHINA

## Students

Continued from Page 1

While many campuses currently have Chinese student unions, they are supported by the Chinese government and are not therefore truly "independent," the students suggest.

Some students suggest that a network of Chinese student associations will be formed worldwide to promote the overthrow of the Chinese government and the Communist Party.

"Our goal is to support the pro-democracy movement back home," says Liu. "We're going to fight."

"We don't hesitate to say that our goal is to overthrow the current fascist regime," he adds.

"Whatever action we'll take, we'll take together all over the world," says Gu, who explains that one way students plan to keep in touch with each other is through computer networks. "All the students around the world will know we have a computer network," adds Liu.

For overseas Chinese students, the events of the last month have significantly altered their attitudes toward the government, since originally student spokesmen usually said they were not calling for the overthrow of the Communist Party but simply wanted it to become more democratic.

As the Chinese government - through the tightly-controlled media - continues to lie about what occurred on the night of June 4 and begins to arrest hundreds of people associated with the pro-democracy movement, Chinese students at universities outside the country will - for the time being - become the mouthpiece for China's democracy movement.

While the Chinese government has allowed students to study abroad as part of an effort to gain access to much-needed technologies to further the modernization of China, the students - few of whom are supported financially by the Chinese government - say that while they want to return to China to help their people, they don't want to go back if they have to live under the current repressive regime.

"China has been a police state all the time," says Gu. "But now it has been exposed by the media."

"The government is an anti-people government," adds Yecheng Wu, a Ph.D. candidate in geography at BU whose father is the director of a research institute in China. "Every innocent person is in danger. Anyone can be killed."

"Before the massacre I was optimistic. After the massacre I am optimistic," says Liu, whose father is a retired government official and whose mother is a retired school teacher. "More and more people realize the vicious nature of the Communist government."

And while the students admit that the government's violent and repressive tactics may be effective in silencing the people in the short run, they continue to believe that the will of the people will eventually prevail. The people may remain silent, Gu suggests, but it will be a form of silent resistance, and it will ultimately become a refusal to cooperate.

"We have changed a lot during this month," says Gu. "At first they (the students) did not raise the issue of overthrowing the government." The students, he adds, were not "anti-communist" but were simply seeking a "degree of freedom of speech, freedom of the



Yecheng Wu (l) and Yousheng Liu at BU.

press."

"The essential demand was a dialogue," he says. "It was a very very moderate demand."

"Immediately history taught us a lesson," he adds. "The government was so stupid. They failed to understand. They missed the point by naming the students counterrevolutionaries."

"As long as China remains a Communist state, it will not become a democratic country," adds Liu. "Our ultimate goal is to wipe out communism. This is the conclusion I've drawn over the last 10 years."

For many of the students, the Chinese government no longer represents anything resembling what Karl Marx envisioned when he developed the theory of communism. "They are not communists," says Gu. "They are monstrous beasts. They 'do not deserve' the name," he adds.

"I do not see anyone dedicated to a peaceful, humanistic society," says Wu. The government of China could better be called "imperial" or "feudalistic." "I don't think they (leaders) believe in Communism. It's personal interest, personal prestige," that concerns them, he says.

A government's right to exist "must be based on human rights, moral principles," says Gu, adding that the moral basis for the Chinese government no longer exists. "It implies that people can be killed for the survival of the government," he says.

"Whatever government we have, it must have a moral principle at its base," Gu says. For many overseas students, the

American form of democracy appears to be an attractive alternative. "The essence of the system is right," says Liu. "There are lots of checks and balances."

For now, the students say, they will continue to carry on their struggle from abroad. "It was Sun Yat-sen who organized the first opposition outside of China," said Liu, referring to the Chinese leader earlier in the century who worked for the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty from Japan. Historically, adds Gu, "overseas Chinese were always a source" of change in China.

Some students say they would like to see a multi-party government similar to that of the US in China. "A lot of students are already talking about an opposition party," says Wu, explaining that overseas students are considering forming such a party from abroad.

For now, the students in general seem to believe they cannot safely return to China because of their political activities in this country. "I don't think we can go back to this country," says Wu, explaining that BU students before the massacre had sent a petition to the Chinese government urging it not to use violence against the students.

"I believe that all of us are on the blacklist," Wu adds.

Liu suggests that the government wants students to return to China with technological knowledge, but not with ideas of freedom and democracy. Perhaps when Deng Xiaoping, China's senior leader, dies, the students suggest, China will have the chance to become more democratic.

"As a Chinese I would like to go back," says Gu. "But I will go back as a free man, not a slave."

For questions concerning the May Fourth Foundation for Democracy in China and the China Relief Fund, contact: Ms. Feng Xudong (MIT) 625-1992; Mr. Liu Jun (MIT) 494-9026 or 732-0930; Cai Jingyong (Boston University) 876-2759; Pei Minxin (Harvard University) 628-0853; Wen Xin (Brandeis University) 769-7470 or 736-2858; Xu Chenggang (Harvard) 498-6312.

The mailing address is: May Fourth Foundation, P.O. Box 722, Cambridge, MA 02238; Tel. 617-495-5131 or 495-5171 (Telephone and fax; China Relief Fund, P.O. Box 1144, Cambridge, MA 02238.

**Long March for Democracy, June 25.** Noon at City Hall Plaza, Boston. Chinese students and others will march through the streets of Boston to express sympathy for the pro-democracy movement in China. People are asked to make donations for families who lost loved ones in the Beijing Massacre. Checks should be made out to: Long March for Democracy; they should either be brought to the march or mailed to the Bank of New England, Boston, MA 02110. For more information call Yon Lee at 725-3485, or the Walker Center at 969-3919.

## Organizations

Continued from Page 1

sponsored violence, to study the pro-democratic movement, protect human and civil rights, ensure non-oppression and non-reprisal of peaceful demonstrations."

"Families of the victims of government-sponsored violence will be the individual beneficiaries of this charitable organization," according to a student statement. "Grants to pay for the cost of funerals, medical treatment and supplies, and to offset the loss of the income of the victims will be made to individual families."

The students also announced that while the May Fourth Foundation was originally formed to send money and supplies to the student pro-democracy movement during its massive demonstrations in Tiananmen Square, they say they are now ready to broaden its purpose.

"The brutal massacre of peaceful demonstrators, many of them students, on June 3-4, the subsequent reign of terror, and the mass arrests now underway throughout China compel the organizers of this foundation to reach a decision for the long-term institutionalization and operation of the foundation," the students said in a statement.

Composed of student representatives from the Greater Boston area, the Foundation will "sponsor pro-democracy activities in China, including peaceful demonstrations, communications both within China and with the outside world, civil disobedience campaigns, and other non-violent activities in furtherance of the cause of democracy in China."

It will also sponsor "US-based support activities, including rallies, conferences, organized events, fund raising events, petitions, letter-writing campaigns, publications and other lawful activities in the United States." The students also asked the American public to lend support for the Foundation, which has so far raised \$4,134 to China and made a partial payment of \$1,000 for the purchase of a Chinese word processor.

The students also recently received the support of Boston Mayor Raymond Flynn during a ceremony at City Hall in which the mayor ordered flags in the plaza to be flown at half-mast.

In addition, the students met with Gov. Michael Dukakis, who sponsored a joint resolution adopted by the Annual Conference of New England Governors and Eastern Canadian Premiers urging an end to the violence in China. He agreed to write a letter to Governor Ye Xuanping of the Guangdong Provincial Government. In 1984, the state of Massachusetts signed a protocol agreement with the province.

Noting the close relationship between the state and the province, Dukakis wrote: "I wish to express my personal

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## CHINA

## A Memorial Speech for Chinese Students

by Ding Xueliang

Midnight, June 3rd, 1989.

It was the darkest night in modern Chinese history.

It was the bloodiest night in modern Chinese history.

In a nation that claims to be a "People's Republic," in a city that claims to be the "People's capital," a regime that claims to be a "People's government," sent an armed troop that claims to be the "People's Liberation Army," to carry out a premeditated large-scale massacre of people who were making peaceful demonstrations at Tiananmen Square.

Our brothers and sisters who were assassinated! Today, your flesh and blood compatriots, thousands of miles away from you in the Boston area, have gathered here to hold a memorial service for your heroic souls in heaven.

We all know for what cause you gave your lives, but we are unable to know all the details of how you died.

We only know that when you, in front of armored cars and soldiers holding rifles with fixed bayonets pushing their way toward Tiananmen Square, tried to reason with those soldiers, those armored cars simply crushed you down and rolled over your bodies.

We only know that after you had reached an agreement with the military that all students would withdraw from the square by 1 am on the morning of June 4th, the military went back on their own words, extinguished all electricity at Tiananmen Square by 4 o'clock am, and started firing on you in darkness.

We only know that when you, in a company of some 20,000,

made an orderly withdrawal from the square led by student marshals, the troops left only a very narrow path for you with fixed bayonets on both sides. At the rear of your company there suddenly rushed out a large troop of armed police who used rifle butts and electric truncheons to disperse your orderly formation. More than 1,000 people in your company were trampled down; some of your gasped your life out on the spot.

We only know that when those survivors in the company entreated the military to let them carry away the more than 1,000 injured and dead people from the square, the response was the muzzles of their rifles and machine guns. And the soldiers yelled: "Move one step further, we'll open fire on you!" When two members of the Beijing Red Cross made the same appeal to the army, they received precisely the same answer. Afterwards, the soldiers either fired on those lying on the ground or pierced their bodies with their bayonets. The armored cars crushed and rolled over their bodies. They put gasoline on the piles and piles of bodies and set them afire, and finally, they used water from high-pressure hoses to wash away all traces of their violence.

We only know that the soldiers fired on all civilians. They fired on houses along Chang'an Avenue. Innocent passengers on their way to the railroad station were gunned down. They even fired on the abdomen of a pregnant woman until the fetus fell out. A kid standing by the gate of his house received a bullet in his head. At the Xidan area, six Red Cross personnel were healing injured civilians and rescuing those dy-

ing when the soldiers opened fire on them; five of these Red Cross personnel were killed immediately.

We only know that the soldiers even went to several hospitals, prevented the doctors from treating the injured civilians, and forced the doctors to have the bodies of the dead civilians incinerated so that no trace of their violence be left.

Our sisters and brothers who were murdered! No matter how much we know, there is just no comparison between the little we know now and what you suffered then!

You were the most orderly, the most reasonable non-violent, peaceful demonstrators in the world, but the response you received from the authorities was a most ruthless, most brutal, most insane, most inhuman massacre in world history.

You left us, you left us in a dark, dark night. When your bodies were crushed and incinerated in darkness, an editorial of the People's Liberation Army Daily was published in celebration of the carnage, saying: "This is a great victory of the People's Liberation Army under the direct command of Chairman Deng Xiaoping in smashing a counterrevolutionary uprising!"

You left us, you left us in pools of blood. When your crimson blood was oozing out of your warm bosoms, the radio under the control of the Chinese Communist Party was broadcasting: "Our People's Liberation Army was attacked by a mob, and was forced to defend itself!"

You left us, you left us in sorrow. Among you, many, were darling kids or only children of



Flag-lowering ceremony at City Hall.

your moms and dads, many were dear husbands whom pregnant wives relied upon, many were newly-betrothed brides and bridegrooms, and many were the sole supporters of aged and disabled people.

You left us, but you stay alive in our memory. We know well that no matter what we do here, we are unable to bring you back to life. But we still have much to do. We shall tell the yellow people, white people, black people, red people all over the world how you were murdered. We shall let our descendants remember, who gave the order, who carried out the order, at what time, at what place, what

measures were used to kill you. If someday we have kids of our own, we may let our kids forget how he or she has been brought up by his or her parents, but we shall never let them forget what happened at Tiananmen Square at midnight June 3rd, 1989.

You left us, our brothers and sisters who were ruthlessly murdered! You left us in the dawn before darkness, you left us in the darkness before dawn. You left us, but you have also left us your unfinished cause. With you as our examples, shocked by your death, those who were timid among us have become courageous, those who were apolitical have all become activists, those who bore illusions have awakened from them, and those who were young and immature have become deep and sophisticated.

For the sake of leaving a system of free speech, free assembly, free association, and free elections for your and our descendants, for the sake of preventing the sons and daughters of China from being slaughtered simply because they love their country and democracy, we shall carry on the cause that was started by you.

No matter where we live, no matter how little we are able to do, we shall struggle for this cause. The heroic souls of our brothers and sisters who were assassinated, listen, oh, listen to this! We shall never live in tolerance of evil, we shall never live in humiliation! We shall never forget! We shall never forget!

(English translation by Ye Yang. The above speech was given by Ding, a Harvard University student, outside the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Kresge Auditorium June 4, 1989.)

## Actress

Continued from Page 1

Japan."

But after being approached by a Hollywood agent, she agreed to take the plunge - mostly as a way to satisfy her curiosity. "I wanted to see movie stars," she says matter-of-factly. "I wanted to see Hollywood." What followed were roles in numerous films and television shows including "Wake Me When It's Over," "The World of Suzie Wong," "Teahouse of the August Moon," and more

recently "The Karate Kid Part II."

While she plays the part of an older woman in "The Wash," most leading roles for Asian women require actresses to be young and attractive. Leading male roles, on the other hand, are seldom even available. "The male is always portrayed as a businessman or a villain, but still not in a starring role," she explains, adding that John Lone, who played the role of the emperor in the academy award-winning film "The Last Emperor," "is starting to change that format a little bit."

While looks and age often place limits on the careers of actresses, McCarthy suggests that being Asian imposes additional constraints on a career in theater and film. "If you paint you don't have to see what color a person is," she says.

In 1982 McCarthy was appointed director of the Asian American Theater Project at California State University in Los Angeles, and more recently has been a major force in the development of an Asian Actors Workshop in Los Angeles.

"I am one of the oldest actors in Hollywood as far as Asian actors are concerned," she says, explaining that young Asian actors often need a support system because there are so few roles available to them. "They could be very discouraged," she says. "So I wanted to support them and encourage them to study."

The fact that Hollywood films in most cases try to appeal to the widest possible audience - "the lowest common denominator" - the majority of actors in most

films are white and most of the stories are about white Americans, says McCarthy.

"Before Hollywood changes," she adds. "I think people will change first. I don't think Hollywood is a leader in particular issues."

"I think it is very important for us to introduce to the world the Asian-American way of living," she says. "Our problems are so universal." She points out that although "The Wash" told the story of a relationship between a Japanese couple in a Japanese neighborhood, the themes developed in the film were universal.

"Caucasians say, 'The father reminds me of my father,'" says McCarthy of one character in the film. "It's these kind of identifications with the emotions of people from different cultures that leads to greater cultural understanding and a richer experience," she says.

"Asian American to me is a very new culture," she says. "I

can see so clearly that Asian Americans have a very special culture." When Asian and American cultures are joined, a third culture that never existed before emerges. It's this combining of cultures, she adds, that gives America its special character and strength. For Asian Americans, she suggests, the source of their strength and appeal is the fact that the "eastern and western worlds are balanced."

While the number of Asian actors appearing in films is limited, McCarthy says there are also a limited number of Asian film directors working in the US - a fact that can be partly attributed to the low esteem in which theater has been traditionally held in some Asian cultures. "In Japanese culture, in earlier days, they used to call actors 'Riverside beggars,'" she says.

In recent years, McCarthy has sensed a new Hollywood interest in Asian culture, due in part to the emergence of Japan as a major economic force and the gradual opening of China. This time, she adds, she hopes it will be more than yet another passing fad.

R. O'Malley

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## IMMIGRATION

## Influx of Amerasians Expected in US

When Americans left Vietnam in 1975 they left behind more than a war-ravaged country; they also abandoned an estimated 15,000 children born to Vietnamese mothers and American fathers. Known as Amerasians, these children grew up in Vietnam as outcasts, in part because of their American ancestry.

While more than 4,000 Amerasian children and 6,000 of their close family relatives have immigrated to the United States under the United Nations Orderly Departure Program from 1982 to 1987, another 8,000 Amerasian children and an estimated 20,000 family members are expected to arrive in the US between 1988 and 1990 as the result of the Amerasian Homecoming Act of 1987.

Holly Lockwood, program director at Metropolitan Indochinese Children & Adolescent Services (MICAS), says that her agency has worked with from 50 to 75 Amerasian children since 1983. She says a large number of the youths using MICAS's mental health services are Amerasian. "Amerasians are overrepresented in all categories...of human needs," says Lockwood.

Although only a limited number of Amerasians and their family members have arrived in the Boston area since the Homecoming Act went into effect in 1988, Lockwood suggests that more are expected to arrive here from now till 1990.

Since Oct. 1, 1988, 29 Amerasians and 90 family members have arrived in the



Holly Lockwood (r) with Amerasian youths at Faneuil Hall rally this Spring. The rally was called to oppose cuts in state funding for immigrant services.

Boston area (Boston, Chelsea, Somerville, Lynn and Quincy). "They expect to have very, very heavy activity in the next quarter (July-Sept.)," she says. "They're expecting a fair number of people." Also expecting an influx of Amerasians is the Springfield area, which has been designated a so-called "cluster site."

In an effort to determine the needs of Amerasians, representatives from social service and state agencies are currently completing a survey of the area's Amerasian population funded by a grant from the Massachusetts Office for Refugees and Immigrants.

Last year, 22 Amerasians from Brighton High School were interviewed, while an additional 50 are in the process of being interviewed now, according to Lockwood. She says the survey

should give social service providers a better understanding of Amerasian needs.

For many Amerasian children - whose average age is 16 - life in the US has not been easy. Known perjoratively as "bui doi" (the dust of life), or "half breed" in Vietnam, the children were for the most part outcasts in their own country, partly because they were of mixed blood and also because they served as a "living reminder" of the war and the American presence in their country, says Lockwood.

In addition, the children didn't have fathers. "In most Asian countries it's very important to have a father," she says. Also, she adds, it was assumed that

their mothers had been bar girls or prostitutes, though often they merely worked for Americans in Vietnam.

"The lives of these kids were incredibly difficult in Vietnam," she says, explaining that often the children were not allowed to go to school and as a result spent much of their time on the streets, where they were taunted and harassed.

The Homecoming Act was passed after former American "servicemen here and others were concerned about the plight of children who had been left behind," says Lockwood. When the children enter the US they usually come with their mothers or other family members, she says. Very few Amerasians make contact with their American fathers once they arrive here.

In the US - which often doesn't live up to their expectations - many Amerasians have encountered a wide range of difficulties, ranging from failure in school, to trouble in the courts, to abuse and neglect, Lockwood says. The children come to MICAS because they have been "identified by somebody as being troubled," she says. "In somebody's book this kid is a problem."

"In Boston there are also a fair number of secondary migrants" - those who have settled here from other states, Lockwood says. "Among our Amerasian secondary migrants

there are a lot of problems."

Although there are exceptions, many Amerasians are having difficulty in high school, she says, attributing their problems in part to the fact that they had "very little education in Vietnam." Also, she adds, they're "much older than the traditional high school students."

"A lot of them are not used to sitting still for 40 minutes in a chair," she says. In Vietnam they often spent much of the day on the street, while in the US they suddenly find themselves being forced to sit still and listen to a teacher in a classroom.

Moreover, she adds, many of the youths have emotional, as well as medical problems, which have been attributed to poor living conditions in Vietnam. "Twenty-five percent prefer major major problems," said Lockwood, adding that many Amerasians have some needs.

"The problem is the system cannot respond properly," she says, adding that better treatment in this country can't always "wipe out all the experiences of how they've been treated before."

Many, she says, fear that "a lot of dreams they've had won't be fulfilled." Again and again on the survey forms, she finds that many of the youths continue to hold out the hope that they'll one day be able to find their American fathers.

Robert O'Malley

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## HEALTH

## Mental Health in the Indochinese Community

While the state's Indochinese refugee population continues to make progress on a number of fronts, state health care workers are also finding that many are suffering from a variety of mental health ills.

A recent study by the California Department of Public Health identified "severe" mental health service needs among Southeast Asian refugees to be four times greater than those of the general population. The study showed that 14.5 percent of Southeast Asians have symptoms of severe mental health problems compared to 3 percent of the general population.

At the same time, a March Refugee Mental Health Needs Assessment by the state Department of Mental Health appears to show that the Indochinese refugees have experienced a high incidence of traumatic events that can set the stage for later mental health problems.

In the state study, agency workers responded to a questionnaire about the Massachusetts Indochinese refugee community, which includes an estimated 24,900 Cambodians, 18,000 Vietnamese, and 7,027 Laotians. The study, for example, showed that 83 percent of the Cambodians experienced depression and 53 percent experienced severe anxiety "very often," while 64 percent of the Vietnamese regularly experienced depression and 22 percent suffered from severe anxiety. (See Table 3.)

The state study also suggests that a large number of Southeast Asians have experienced trauma. It showed that 95 percent of Cambodian refugees had experienced the loss of a family member or relative in an unnatural manner, 76 percent had been victimized by the Khmer Rouge regime, and 60 percent were robbed, raped or tortured during their escape from Cambodia.

While the incidence of trauma for Vietnamese seemed less severe than for Cambodians, it was still substantial, with 63 percent having lost relatives in an unnatural manner, 52 percent having lost family members while escaping from Vietnam, and 49 percent having been held in a communist re-education camp for six months or less. In addition, 48 percent said they were robbed, raped or tortured

during their escape, and 34 percent said they were abducted by Thai pirates.

And while the mental health needs of the refugee community appear to be high, there are currently only a limited number of services available to address them.

In Boston, for example, the major facility handling refugee mental health problems is the state-funded Indochinese Psychiatry Clinic (IPC) at the Brighton Marine Hospital, which treats mental health problems through a combination of psychotherapy and medication, according to program director James Lavelle.

Lavelle says Cambodians appear to have the most severe mental health problems, due in large part to the high incidence of violence they experienced during the reign of the Khmer Rouge from 1975-1979, when some 1-3 million people are thought to have died.

At the same time, the fragmentation of families and the normal anxiety of adjusting to a new culture have further complicated the problem, Lavelle suggests. Moreover, he adds, "The traditional way of solving mental health problems back home just doesn't exist here."

Lavelle says the vast majority of patients treated at the clinic suffer from such ailments as chronic depression and post traumatic stress syndrome - a condition in which patients often experience nightmares and flashbacks of traumatic events.

Although Vietnamese do not appear to be experiencing problems with the severity of Cambodians, they nevertheless also suffer from chronic depression and post traumatic stress syndrome.

"It's more like how they got to this country that can be a cause of anxiety," says Toan Truong, a Vietnamese mental health specialist at IPC, referring to the trauma of escaping by boat. He said that many patients experience nightmares and flashbacks but fail to recognize or understand their conditions.

According to Diane Kay, a Cambodian mental health specialist at IPC, the Cambodians treated at the clinic often suffer from post traumatic stress syndrome and severe depression. Many patients lost family members - children or husbands



Dr. Ginny Merritt, psychiatric resident at St. Elizabeth's Hospital(I), at IPC with mental health specialists Diane Kay and Toan Truong.

- or witnessed them being tortured. "Sometimes they have flashbacks that they can't deal with," she said. "We try to reassure them."

Most of the providers seem to agree that mental health services available to the refugee community are inadequate. "It's extremely under-served," says Truong. "I know for a fact. I'm the only Vietnamese in the clinic."

Yet, says Lavelle, compared with other states, "We're probably the state providing the most leadership."

Holly Lockwood, program coordinator at Metropolitan Indochinese Children and Adolescent Services (MICAS), agrees that the state DMH has been sensitive to the mental health needs of the refugee community, though she also suggests that current services cannot meet the demand.

For example, Lowell, which has one of the nation's largest Cambodian communities, doesn't have a mental health center comparable to IPS, said Lavelle. And even at IPC, the demand isn't being met.

"We have a long waiting list," says Truong, explaining that clients who can't be served are referred to the DMH, where they will most likely be placed in mainstream treatment which is not really equipped to deal with the language and cultural needs of refugees.

In contrast to IPC, MICAS provides services to adolescents and children in a less formal setting, with some outreach into the

home and the community.

MICAS tends to focus on factors such as environmental stress and cultural adjustment that could eventually lead to the development of more severe mental health problems. "We work where people are, at homes and schools," says Lockwood.

"We provide probably much more comprehensive services," she adds, explaining the difference between IPC and MICAS. She says that the members of families they treat also suffer from depression, past trauma and the stress of adapting to a new culture.

According to Lockwood, other problems now being recognized in the refugee community are spouse and child abuse, as well as drug and alcohol abuse. Although she says "these are problems that exist in all cultures," she suggests that they're exacerbated in refugee communities because they're occurring "against a backdrop of trauma and cultural transition."

While IPC deals with serious chronic and acute mental health problems, it doesn't address milder conditions that could eventually develop into more serious ones, Lockwood suggests.

"There are people they're not seeing," she says. "There are women who are suffering from battering, substance abuse, depression, who are not entering the mental health care system until their conditions are severe."

"There are a lot of gaps in the

services," she adds. She points out, for example, that some Vietnamese youths who have arrived in the US without families are aimlessly drifting, with some developing drug and alcohol problems.

Although many ethnic groups that arrived in the US earlier in the century were also forced to cope with the stress of adapting to a new culture and language, the problems of Indochinese refugees have been compounded by a history of trauma that includes war, violence and abuse.

Another added difficulty in treating the mental health problems of Indochinese refugees is the fact that many traditional coping mechanisms are no longer in place - family, Buddhist monks, and traditional healers may not be as accessible as they were in Asia. There is also the stigma involved in seeking help for a mental health problem in Asian cultures.

For the Vietnamese, says Truong, mental health problems mean serious diseases such as schizophrenia, as opposed to anxiety and depression, so that seeking treatment suggests that a person is seriously ill.

Cambodians often turn to Buddhist monks and Khrou Khmer - traditional healers - for help with their mental problems, says Kay. But even in Cambodia, she adds, "They believe mental problems can bring shame to the family, so most of the time they try to hide them."

To suggest the kind of problems that providers are currently seeing in the refugee community, Lockwood tells the story of one recent client whose needs couldn't be addressed by the current refugee mental health system. It involves a Cambodian man with five children, most of whom are under 12. The father, whose wife has left him, had experienced trauma during the Khmer Rouge years in Cambodia and has a history of alcohol and physical abuse.

He has no money, Lockwood explains, and his landlord is trying to evict him from his house. He has threatened to kill himself and his family. "We can't find, on this day, a place to evaluate this man," she says.

- Robert O'Malley

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Bonds providing financing of the Arboretum were issued by the Burlington Housing Authority.

Equal Housing Opportunity



## FROM PAGE ONE

## English

Continued from Page 1

non-English speakers; while the second was submitted by Rep. James Miceli, a Wilmington Democrat. Neither bill has yet to make any progress in the House.

"It's effectively dead for this year," said Loring. "There are too many problems with it." He added that while "it just seemed like such a good idea" at first, he found that "it isn't as simple as it sounds."

Loring said he filed the bill in the belief that it was "in the best interest of every foreign person to learn to speak English" and that people "weren't being motivated sufficiently" to learn English. "A lot of us are not quiet sure it (bilingual education) operates as efficiently and effectively as it should," he said.

Loring, however, said he now sees the issue differently. "I don't intend or feel I should advocate things that would be divisive," he said.

Still, while the two current House bills appear to be dead, at least for the time being, English Only opponents fear that an effort may be made to pass a referendum measure in 1990.

"We believe the English Only Movement has targeted Massachusetts and New York," says Alan J. Rom, interim director of the Boston Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights and an organizer of the state's English Plus coalition. "They want to get at bilingual education laws."

Rom suggested that making English the official language is a more effective way for English Only proponents to reach their goals than attacking bilingual education directly.

Rom suggested that if the English Only advocates were truly concerned about improving programs to teach English, "they'd be supporting English as a Second Language (ESL) so there wouldn't be these waiting lists." He said that in most instances bilingual education is working. "Where they don't work is where the system doesn't provide the resources to make them work," he said.

Rom explained that English Only and English Plus advocates offer opposing views on how immigrants should adapt to American life. He suggested that English Only advocates support the "melting pot" theory in which cultural distinctions are for the most part lost in the process of assimilation, while the English Plus advocates promote the "salad bowl theory" in which immigrants retain their cultural

distinctions and at the same time enter the mainstream of American life.

Critics of the English Only movement also charge that, for some of its proponents, the language issue is merely a front for a hidden distrust of foreigners and other cultures. While Rom said it's sometimes "difficult to pin down motives," he suggested that some in the English Only movement base their beliefs on legitimate philosophical grounds, but "some just don't like foreigners."

Lydia Lowe of the Chinese Progressive Association and an organizer of the English Plus movement expressed concern about a possible referendum measure being placed on the ballot in 1990. She said that most people would for obvious reasons approve the measure without understanding its subtle implications.

Lowe said that government interpreters, bilingual signs, and bilingual ballots, among other things, could be jeopardized if English were made the official language. Lowe, for example, has recently been working with others to get the state Division of Employment Security to provide interpreters for non-English speakers. She also said that eliminating bilingual ballots was a way to reduce the growing voting power of some minority groups.

Although she said that "a number of people who support this may not be racist," she added: "I definitely think there's an undertone of racism."

Meanwhile, the U.S. English's Whitman suggests that at least one reason for the English Only movement is the belief that English is the bond that unites Americans and that a multi-lingual culture would disturb that unity. At the same time, she said that, as a person who speaks four languages, she continues to believe that it's important for Americans to be multi-lingual.

Last year, U.S. English was struck by controversy. In 1987, in an apparent effort to counter anti-Hispanic charges, U.S. English hired as its president Linda Chavez - former staff director of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and director of public liaison in the Reagan White House.

Chavez, however, as well as Walter Cronkite, a member of the organization's advisory board, resigned last year after a memo written by co-founder Tanton was viewed by Chavez as anti-Hispanic and anti-Catholic and after two large contributors to the organization had also financed racist propaganda about immigrants.

Whitman, who said that the memo was never meant for public scrutiny and was written only as a way to discuss various issues, explained that the organization's main concern is that immigrants should learn English and that it would oppose programs that would slow the process. "Any individual who wants to be an American citizen should assume certain responsibilities," she said, and one of

them "is learning English."

"We're in favor of transitional bilingual education," she said, adding, however, that in states such as New York students can stay in bilingual programs from grades 1 through 12 without adequately learning English.

She said that U.S. English proposes that other teaching techniques be used in instances when bilingual education is found to be ineffective. She also said that rather than "giving bilingual education the lion's share" of funding for transitional programs, money should be available for other methods.

Whitman said the group opposed providing information in languages other than English in part because it's expensive and shouldn't be the function of government and also because it sends the signal to immigrants that "You really don't know how to learn English."

"I don't think we're planning to do anything in Massachusetts," Whitman said. "It's not necessarily a place where the political climate is ripe for this kind of thing."

"I think Mr. Loring has been in touch with us," she said. "I know that there are people in Massachusetts who are interested. It's not in our plan of action in the next year to 18 months."

Fred Dow, director of the Asian American Resource Workshop, said that while he believes the courts would probably rule against any effort to stop the printing of bilingual materials and bilingual ballots based on an amendment making English the official language, he said "it gives policy makers the opportunity to 'question whether they'll go ahead with putting anything out in a bilingual manner.'"

Dow said that Asian Americans for English Plus will hold a community meeting June 27 at 6 pm in the Quincy School cafeteria to discuss how the English Only Movement relates to the Asian American community.

## PUBLIC NOTICE

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND  
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION WILL CONDUCT A  
PUBLIC HEARING

Thursday, July 6, 1989, 7:00 PM,

Condon School, 200 D Street, South Boston, Massachusetts

SOUTH BOSTON HAUL ROAD, SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT  
STATEMENT/REPORTan advance construction mitigation measure for the Central Artery (Interstate  
93/Tunnel (Interstate 90) project, Boston, MA.

At 6:00 PM, wall displays and maps about the project will be available for review. Representatives of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works will be available to discuss the project with interested persons. The Public Hearing will consist of a formal presentation of approximately 30 minutes, beginning at 7:00 PM, which will include a description of the project, an environmental summary, and information on right-of-way acquisition and Title VI of the Equal Opportunity Program.

The South Boston Haul Road would be built substantially within the existing depressed Conrail railroad right-of-way. It would connect Dorchester Avenue and Congress Street with access to the existing Massport Haul Road via Congress and B Streets. Its primary purpose is to provide a route for construction trucks generated by the Artery/Tunnel project and other construction projects in South Boston.

Individuals and representatives of organizations who wish to speak at the hearing should submit their names and affiliations to Jerry Carey, One South Station, Boston, MA 02110, (617) 951-6184. Requests to speak should be received no later than June 29, 1989, in order to provide for proper scheduling of the meeting. Attendees at the hearing who desire to speak may do so following those on the previously established list. If many speakers submit their names, a limitation on the amount of time allotted to each speaker may be necessary. Brochures and forms for written comments will be available at this hearing.

Written statements and other exhibits in lieu of or in addition to oral presentations at the hearing may be submitted to Mr. Carey at the above address until July 31, 1989, in order to be included in the "Public Hearing Transcript."

Beginning on June 6, 1989, the "Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Report" will be available for inspection, Monday through Friday, at the following locations: **Massachusetts Department of Public Works**, One South Station, See 5th Floor Receptionist (Use Atlantic Avenue Entrance), Boston, MA; **Boston City Hall**, Department of Transportation, City Hall, Boston, MA; **Federal Highway Administration**, 55 Broadway, 10th Floor, Cambridge, MA; **South Boston Branch, Boston Public Library**, 646 Broadway, South Boston, MA; **Massachusetts Department of Public Works Library**, 2nd Floor, State Transportation Building, 10 Park Plaza, Boston, MA; **State House Library**, 4th Floor, Massachusetts State House, Boston, MA.

William V. Twomey, Director, 1-93/I-90 Project, Massachusetts Department of Public Works. June 1, 1989.

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## IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD

## Prostitution Still a Problem in Chinatown

Although the Combat Zone is rapidly disappearing, prostitutes, pimps and drug dealers continue to frequent nearby Chinatown streets.

While the presence of prostitutes in the neighborhood isn't anything new given Chinatown's proximity to the Combat Zone, their number seems to have been increasing in recent weeks, with prostitutes soliciting in the center of Chinatown, near the corner of Beach Street and Harrison Avenue, both during the day and at night.

"It's been quite noticeable the last two weeks," said Chinatown Neighborhood Council moderator William Moy. "I don't think you're ever going to wipe it out. The only thing you can do is slow it down, get them out of the area."

Moy said that in addition to their presence on Beach Street and Harrison Avenue, prostitutes can also be routinely seen on Tyler Street, near Mass Pike Towers on Shawmut Avenue, and in the vicinity of Bay Village.

Drug dealing seems to also be occur-

ing at Beach and Harrison. "Some of these guys are pretty blatant about the transactions," said Moy.

"What I see is they're out there at 7 in the a.m.," said George Joe, executive director of the Chinatown-South Cove Neighborhood Council. "They're so blatant, they'll just stop anybody."

He said that while prostitutes solicit outsiders who come looking for them in the Combat Zone, he suggested that they also approach men in Chinatown, especially near the pastry shops along Beach Street. "They walk back and forth in front of the pastry shops," he said.

Also of concern to neighborhood officials is the suspicion that prostitutes are going into buildings on Beach Street.

"There is speculation that there's a bordello somewhere on Beach Street," said Joe.

Also rumored is that prostitutes are going into 31 Beach St., a building owned by the Chinese Economic Development Council that contains offices and housing.

"I heard the rumor," said CEDC board

chairman Bing Wong. "In fact I'm investigating it now. We pinpointed a number of tenants, but I don't think we have enough evidence that it's really happening."

"I think it's about time to make the city aware of it," said Wong, referring to the apparent increase in prostitution in the area. "I hope the city will be more aggressive on the Combat Zone situation."

Lt. Laurence Robicheau of the Boston Police Department's Area A, said police have been arresting prostitutes regularly in the area. "They've been taking them out of there every day," he said.

Robicheau said that the police department recently began closing Washington Street from Kneeland to Essex some weekend nights in an effort to keep men seeking prostitutes out of the area.

Often people seeking prostitutes will drive up Washington, down Essex to Harrison, then down Beach, he said, adding that closing Washington Street is meant to reduce the flow of cars along this loop.

According to Robicheau, the police

department tries to "monitor the problem" and "interrupt prostitution" when possible. He said it's sometimes difficult to get a conviction for a prostitute.

"We need beyond a reasonable doubt for a conviction," he said. He added that prostitutes tend to work in an area for about three weeks before moving to other areas, then returning maybe six months later. He said that prostitutes are usually fined when convicted.

"There's more than just Harrison and Beach that has a prostitution problem," he said, referring to the presence of prostitutes in other sections of the city. "But we are relocating it out of the downtown."

He said the police department has been monitoring the situation. "We sent detectives and we sent patrol people down there," he said. But, he added, "We will crank it up a little higher."

"We will increase the coverage," he said. "We will increase the awareness of it in the area."

R.O.

## Plan Joins Housing and Center

The director of the Boston Redevelopment Authority (BRA) recently proposed that the planned Chinatown community center be included in the development of the nearby R3-R3A housing project.

BRA deputy director Ron Fong said that the proposal by BRA director Stephen Coyle would combine the two projects in order to better assure that funding could be found for the community center project. "We hope we can get financing for all three at the same time," said Fong, who added that the current idea was to have one contractor build both projects. He said that the BRA still hoped that construction of the projects could begin in the spring of 1990.

Fong explained that linking construction of the community center with the housing project would allow linkage money from the nearby Commonwealth Center, Boston Crossing, and Kingston-Bedford projects to

help finance the entire project. He said other possible sources of community center funding included city capital funds and the sale of parking spaces.

Fong pointed out that the original R3-R3A plan called for the inclusion of a less ambitious community center as part of the housing project, which will be built on land at Oak and Washington streets in Chinatown. The community center would be built on a nearby Oak Street site.

Tarry Hum, ACDC project director, said last week that the organization's board had not yet met to make a decision on the BRA proposal.

Meanwhile, although the developers of the R3-R3A housing project are making some headway in the pre-construction phase of the development, progress on the project in general appears to be stalled.

Under the current plan, the Asian Community Development Corporation (ACDC) and the

Chinese Economic Development Council (CEDC) will each develop roughly half of the 261-unit affordable housing project. Because the two developers are still at the site-preparation stage, the earlier plan to break ground for the project in 1990 seems uncertain.

To help pay for site-preparation work such as soil and environmental studies, the developers each recently received \$25,000 from the New England Medical Center as part of a linkage payment connected to the expansion of the hospital's Intensive Care unit.

Both developers, however, agree the crucial component of the project's financing is housing linkage from the three downtown developers: Campeau Mass., the developer of the

Boston Crossing project at Jordan Marsh and Lafayette Place; Metropolitan/Columbia Plaza Venture, the developer of the Kingston-Bedford, Parcel 18 project; and F.D. Rich and A.W. Perry, the developers of Commonwealth Center.

According to Fong, at least \$1 million of the roughly \$3.5 million in housing linkage from the Kingston-Bedford project would be available to the R3-R3A project this summer. About \$15 million is expected from the Boston Crossing project and \$8 million from Commonwealth Center - money which would apparently also be used to support the R3-R3A/community center projects. ACDC made it known earlier this year that it would need linkage money as soon as possible in order to keep its half of the project moving forward.

Regina Lee, ACDC's ex-

ecutive director, declined to speculate when ground breaking for the project would occur. "I think it will be built eventually," she said of the project. "I think we feel at this point the timing is out of our control."

"There are some factors here we don't have any influence over," she said, adding that linkage money will be the key factor in building the project. She said ACDC was currently in the process of applying for RDOL, a state housing subsidy program, but was unsure if it would be eligible.

Meanwhile, CEDC also appears to be stalled. "Right now we have a slowdown because we're waiting for linkage money," said CEDC board chairman Bing Wong. He said that a certain percentage of CEDC's units would be sold as condominiums to help finance the project.

While Wong said CEDC still hoped the project could break ground in early 1990, he added that "it really depends on how fast the other projects (downtown) go."

"I'm pretty optimistic about Campeau," he said. "If their project is viable then ours will be viable."

R. O'Malley

## CALENDAR

"Reflections and Prospects for the Current Student Movement in China," June 24. From 1-4:30 pm, at the Yenching Library Auditorium, Harvard University, 2 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge. Sponsored by the National Association of Chinese Americans, Boston Chapter. For more information call Susan Lin at 646-1158.

Free Amnesty Classes. The Chinese American Civic Association will hold free English as a Second Language and Civics classes to become Permanent Residents as part of the federal Amnesty Program. Register at 90 Tyler St., Boston, MA 02111. Tel. 617-426-9492.

Chinese Calligraphy by Liu Tian Wei, June 12-July 28. At the Bank of Boston Gallery, 100 Federal St., 36th Floor, Boston, Monday-Friday, 9-11:30 am & 2-5 pm. For more information call 434-6314.

Southeast Asian Folk Art Festival, June 23-25. At the Children's Museum, 300 Congress St., Boston. Artists from the state's Vietnamese, Cambodian and Laotian (including Hmong, Khmhu, and Leu.) communities. The event will include performances and craft demonstrations.

Blackstone Community School Day Camp, July 10-Aug. 31. Children ages 4 to 12 are welcome. Games, arts, crafts, theater, storytelling, swimming, math, etc. From 9:30 am to 4 pm. For more information call 262-2190 or visit 50 West Brookline St., South End, 3rd Floor.

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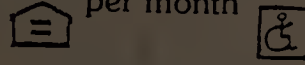


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## FROM PAGE ONE

## Organizations

Continued from Page 2

shock and dismay and to convey the sadness of Massachusetts residents over the violence in China against students and civilians making peaceful demands for freedom."

"The events of the past week in Beijing have evoked feelings of apprehension about the future of this relationship," he wrote. "I personally urge Your Excellency to exercise restraint in the use of force in Guangdong in these very troubling times."

Meanwhile, students at Boston University, Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, have formed independent Chinese student

associations as a way to promote the goals of the pro-democracy movement in China. The BU students said their association would also help protect students in this country from possible recriminations by the Chinese government.

The student organizers of the May Fourth Foundation also intend to raise money to take out a full page newspaper ad and will urge a letter-writing campaign to congressmen asking them to support tough diplomatic and economic sanctions against the Chinese government. President George Bush has imposed military sanctions against China and has condemned the use of violence, but he has declined to take more severe action against the Chinese government.

"We very strongly insist on peaceful and non-violent principals," said Feng Xudong, a graduate student at MIT and an organizer of the May Fourth Foundation.

"They're not only our brothers and sisters," she said of the Chinese killed by the military. "They're brothers and sisters of people all over the world who love peace and democracy."

"We know that their blood will never be shed in vain," she said. "We Chinese students are determined to carry on their unfinished cause."

In a related matter, the Chinese Progressive Association, which has always promoted friendship and understanding between the US and the People's Republic of China, has sent a letter to the

Chinese government condemning "the military suppression of unarmed peaceful demonstrators by the Beijing authorities."

"The Chinese government must immediately begin an open, fair, and genuine dialogue with the students and representatives from various sectors of the country in a respectful manner," it said. "The People's Republic of China must uphold its constitution and put an end to all bureaucratic corruption."

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Interested candidates are invited to send resume and salary requirements to the Human Resources Department, Massachusetts Water Resources Authority, Charlestown Navy Yard, 100 First Avenue, Boston, MA 02129.

大波士頓區中華文化協會於北京屠殺事件後，緊急向全體會員發出信函，籲大家聯合起來支持中國學生民主運動，又籲會員寄信給參議員及眾議員提出意見，促其採取抵制中國政府的行動。

大波士頓區中華文化協會於信函中，首先聲明該會自始即關心着這次中國大陸爭取自由、民主人權的運動。該信向會員們呼籲道：「不論您是從台灣來的還是從大陸來的，還是生長在美國或其他國家的，對於中國人的事件都應有關懷和支持的義務。文協的宗旨之一是宣揚中華文化和優良傳統，我們不願意任何悲慘的流血暴力事件發生在這中華文化和優良傳統的起源地。爲了同胞愛、爲了骨肉情，讓我們一塊伸出援手，一起捐出愛心。」

文協並通知會員，已與紐英崙各大僑團發表支持民運之聯合聲明，以及給予了五四基金會之董事組織，並請會員各界踴躍捐款。

該會又附寄一封支持民運的英文信函，樣本，請大家據此樣本複製、簽名，以參議員及眾議員的名字爲收信人寄出去。麻州之參議員爲愛德華·甘迺迪及約翰·卡利。地址如左：

大波士頓區中華文化協會  
中國文化協會  
會員捐款及  
支持中國民運

目前中國政府正懸紅通緝學生領袖及反革命份子，並阻止居民廿四小時電話舉報熱線，要阻止鄧小平、李鵬、楊尚昆等人繼續殘害百姓，海外人士亦可助一臂之力，方法是不斷打向那些熱線電話，却學報鄧小平等人的罪行，這不但能佔領電話線，阻礙電話線通暢，而且，若許多人同



TO:  
We the undersigned,

- recognizing the basic human rights of every person in this world,
- sympathizing with the yearning for freedom of the Chinese people,
- desiring to see China taking its rightful place in the civilized World,
- deploring the arbitrary disregard of the rule of law by the Chinese government,
- and admiring the purpose and the courage of the Chinese student demonstrators,

condemn in strongest terms the violent reprisals against the student demonstrators and the wanton slaughter of their own people by the current Chinese government. We urge our elected representatives and our President to speak out and to take all appropriate actions and sanctions. While we do not advocate the interference in the internal affairs of another country, we feel that the current Chinese "leaders" have done a crime against humanity, and as such deserve the condemnation and sanctions by all free peoples of the world.

Sincerely,

Name

Address

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課程：除有中、英、數學外，並有音樂、英文寫作、美術和科學等。

上課時間：每週由星期一至星期五，上午九時至十二時半，每週有三次課外活動，如旅行、遊覽、運動等，將排在下午，到時會預先通告家長。

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報名：報名函件請寄：

John Wong, 75 Eastland Rd, Jamaica Plain, MA 02130

報名處設在哈里森街 125 號，聖雅各伯教堂內，請走右邊門，下述禮拜六的下午二點至四點可去該處報名：一九八九年六月二十四日、七月一日。

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兒童姓名 年齡：\_\_\_\_\_

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請寄至：John Wong, 75 Eastland Road, Jamaica Plain, MA 02130  
如有問題，請致電 522-2504 與陳美芬接洽。

由於中國所有新聞媒介受到政府嚴密控制，六月四日天安門屠殺慘劇在報章及電視新聞上全部被歪曲，爲揭穿中國政

府的謊言，免得人民繼續受蒙騙，中國留學生呼籲大家將北京政府屠殺人民的真相以電話通報中國國內之親友。然而切勿以私人信件的方式直接聯繫，以免危及親友之生命及安全。現時中國政府大肆逮捕民運份子，私人信件極有可能被拆開檢查內容

，故此，請儘可能使用公司信封，寫公司經理、董事長爲收信人，商業公文的信函較不受官方懷疑。此外，可以將剪報寄往中南美洲或其他較偏僻國家，由該地親友再把信件轉寄回大陸去，大部份偏僻國家的來往書函較少受官方注意。



# 中華藝文苑「以神寫形」展覽

## 從藝術看中國文化對西方的影響

朱蓉

數年前，中華藝文苑以「以神寫形」為主題，從一、二百多位投件的藝術家選出十七位，作了一次展覽。今年藝文苑決定將它擴大為年展的題材。因時間倉卒，今年只有數十位藝術家投件。選出十二位參展，展件有繪畫、雕塑及攝影作品。

注重寫神，其創作過程為作品之重要部份。詩畫合一，重視筆墨、留白、運墨而五色具等，均為中國繪畫藝術的精神，而這些都對西方美術有直接或間接的影響，這影響見諸於四零年代紐約抽象表現派者尤為明顯。

近二、三十年來，東西雙方的接觸，文化的交流比過去頻繁而直接，文化上的認識也應該比較深入，中國藝術家的作品

# 中華松竹文化協會

## 近期動態

馬劉秋痕

松竹文化協會應波士頓書院(Boston College, Chestnut Hill)的邀請，由譚嘉陵代表在四月廿一日參加該校一年一度的亞洲晚會。會中有舞龍、民族舞蹈及譚嘉陵作國畫示範表演。其中國畫尤其吸引。無論中外大學生們均興趣萬分，想要學習。譚嘉陵解釋，學習國畫除了藝術天份之外，更重要的是對基本毛筆用法的認識。

四月廿八日及五月十日，松竹文化協會在貝蒙(Belmont)的中學及劍橋



劍橋貝蒙學校的學生學習中國書法。  
——圖片由中華松竹文化協會提供——

已很明顯地反應了這一點。受了中國文化影響的西方藝術家，作品上流露了什麼？則是個有興趣的問題。

這個展覽於五月十四日開幕，六月三十日結束，藝廊開放時間是週二至週六，上午十時至下午五時，藝文苑的地址是：276 Tremont St., Boston.

# 美國兵團

## 華埠退伍軍人會

### 慶祝成立新總部

#### 華裔參軍日少

#### 會員垂垂老矣 難充新血

美國兵團華人退伍軍人會於五月二十一日(星期四)舉行新總部成立典禮，慶祝在安良工商會四樓所成立的新總部，約六十餘美國及華裔退伍軍人參加。北美事務協調會波士頓分處處長林水吉亦到場祝賀。

該退伍軍人會主席陳添福說，該會大部份的會員都是第二次世界大戰時入伍的，他則是韓戰時入伍。一九五〇年他廿二歲，六月時韓戰爆發，他在十月被政府徵召入伍，服務於第一陸軍部，到廿四歲退伍。他回顧其軍旅生涯既危險又有趣，畢生難忘。

新總部中展示許多華裔軍人的舊圖片，昔年個個英姿勃發，如今則平均年齡皆六十歲以上。陳添福說，由於近二、三十年來，華裔從軍的數量不多，所以該會會員皆為老人，他們很希望能增加年青的會員，但看來並不容易。——宋明怡——

(Cambridge) 的馬丁路德金學校(Martin Luther King School)分別做國畫、文字及中國音樂的示範。短短一個半小時當中，中學生們都有了實際練習的經驗，其中很多學生是生平第一次拿起毛筆的。他們並對於中國文字的來源很感興趣，而對中國樂器「箏」更表示第一次看到及聽到這種優美的音樂。

松竹文化協會是一個非營業性的組織，由一批熱愛中國文化的婦女組成，它的宗旨是將中國文化介紹到各個中、小學裏，藉着這種深入學校示範的工作，使中國及美國的孩子們能多了解吸收一些中國五千年悠久的歷史文化。

我們非常需要各界人士的關懷及鼓勵，若是對松竹文化協會有興趣的機關團體或學校，請寫信到 Chinese Song-Zhu Cultural Association, P.O. Box 134, Reading MA 01867 或打電話到六一七—九三五—二八二六。

# 飲食篇 曾嘉兒

日來溫，天氣漸熱，清爽的物，如蔬菜水果，於此時最受歡迎，在家庭小菜上，水果也可以是重要的配料，例如哩梨炒牛肉、香橙排骨、檸檬豬扒、荔枝炒腰花……等等。

今天與各位分享的菜式便是一道與水果配合的菜——列香蕉蝦，希望你們也喜歡。

# 吉列香蕉蝦

材料：蝦半磅，香蕉一隻，雞蛋一只，麵粉四分三杯，麵飽標四分三杯。

調味：鹽四分一茶匙，古月粉及麻油少許。

製法：(一)先將蝦洗淨，去殼去腸，留尾部，抹乾水份，在肚部橫輕切一刀，在背部切「雙飛」留用。

(二)香蕉切約五分一吋厚之薄片。

(三)把蝦放平，黏上麵粉，放上一片香蕉，再灑上麵粉少許，黏上雞蛋，再沾上麵飽標。

(四)把以上之材料放入滾油中炸至金黃即成。

這道菜很簡單，但要法意蝦的處理方法。在美國我們所能買到的多是雪藏蝦，通常都不大新鮮，需運用一點技巧才能使蝦肉更有彈性而且好吃。

首先用鹽水把蝦洗淨好，挑去蝦腸，漂水(即用水沖洗)十五分鐘，用乾布或抹手紙吸乾水份，再用乾布或抹手紙包裹放在電冰箱中三小時(或放冰隔 freezer 半小時)始用。經過這樣處理的蝦，會特別爽口，但要緊記把水份全吸乾至有黏手的感覺，尤其是打蝦膠更需加培留意。大家試着依以上所示來處理雪蝦，看看有沒有得到更好的效果？

# 中華耆英會

## 第十六屆籌款餐會

### 六百八人出席

大波士頓區中華耆英會於五月十七日(星期三)在華埠華珍酒家舉行第十六屆籌款餐會，有嘉賓及耆老約六百八人出席，場面熱鬧。

中華耆英會董事長朱曉東在席中致詞說，多年來政府各部門和社區人士均不斷對耆英會鼓勵和支持，他深深感激。

餐會之特別贊助機構包括先鋒電子公司、喜亞肉食公司、立信保險公司、何德文父子殯儀館、佐丹瑪殊百貨公司及中城家居服務公司。

當晚，州市政府各政要均有代表出席餐會，其他重要嘉賓有北美事務協調會波士頓分處處長林水吉、安良工商會黃毓興等。

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# 北京大學之行

作者：鄧肯·麥法蘭  
Duncan McFarland

翻譯：特約記者馬強生

我去訪問北京大學，開始就不順利，一下車，一輛自行車倒在我腳下，我扶她站好，替她把掉在地上的飯盒撿起。她站著一張臉檢查她的午餐，幸而沒有什麼損傷，她笑了，揮手開車離開。接著幾個朋友也騎自行車過來。其中有一位是北大學運動領袖王敏(譯音)，當天下午負責由他接待我。他是研究院學生，正在寫一篇比較唐詩和浪漫時期英語的博士論文。一九八七年我參加USC F A時，王擔任譯員，我們因此結識。北大是學生運動的重鎮。最近王當選北大學生自治會五位常委之一，四月二十七日天安門十五萬人示威活動，他是四個領導人中的一個。起先警察守住入口不讓示威群眾進入廣場，學生繼續向前推進，終於突破守衛線。

學生獲得勝利後喊著警察的口號。西方新聞界披露此事，認為是個奇怪的現象。後來我推測這是學生的策略，他們以行動、口號和請願引起各階層及團體注意。

以爭取廣大北京市民支持。最後證明這種策略是有效的。

王帶我去校園的「三角地帶」，「大字報」我聽他翻譯大字報內容。有一份大字報寫著「無條件復課就是投降」。王估計有一半的北大學生支持民主運動，另一半漠不關心。官方支持的學生社團因為拒不支持民主運動，得不到學生認同而解體。另一份大字報刊載五月四日蘭州學生舉行聯合大示威，以響應北京學生示威的消息。

我看大字報上討論最多的，是一千位新聞工作者連署向政府和黨機關要求新聞自由的事件。

這份新聞工作者的聯合聲明有三個要點：(一)要求給上海世界經濟導報編輯欽本立復職。長久以來，導報的新聞處理一直在測試中共的言論尺度，欽本立因為報導胡耀邦喪禮遭上海市政府撤職。(二)要求中共當權者給新聞界報導胡耀邦喪禮和學生運動的自由。(三)質疑國務院發言人先前有關中國已有新聞自由的聲明。根據這些

## 北京學運是反抗情緒的總爆發

### 劉賓雁談血洗天安門事件的深遠背景



#### 特約記者華福

「六月四日，是二十世紀以來，中國歷史上最黑暗的一天。鄧小平、楊尚昆、李鵬集團，足成為中國人民最凶惡的敵人。他們將死無葬身之地！」

在勒令無辜的集會上，對着近百名華人，劉賓雁這樣公開指斥北京現時的執政者。

身為中共黨報記者、作家及報告文學作者，劉賓雁長期生活在大陸社會下層，又受過兩次政治迫害，因而，對中國大陸黨風民風有很深的認識。他指出，這次天安門民主運動的興起及被鎮壓，是由來有自的。

他說，在大陸，中國共產黨及毛澤東，曾一度享有極高的威望。中共推翻當時腐敗的國民黨政權，趕走帝國主義列強，提高中國在國際地位，這是中共獲得民心原因之一。中共奪取全國政權之後，政策不斷失誤，黨風政風開始腐敗。但是，由於中共進行消息封鎖，一般民眾不明真相，所以，即使「大躍進」時期餓死民衆逾一千萬，「文革」時死人更多，仍沒有在根本上動搖人民對共產黨的信仰。

然而，共產黨在執政上所犯錯誤越來越多，在毛澤東後期，「四人幫」又把它推到登峰造極的地步，因此，人民開始懷疑，不滿直至不憚表露出來。一九七六年

的「天安門事件」(四五運動)是人民群眾，藉悼念周恩來表示對當時政治的「四人幫」的不滿與反抗。「四人幫」倒台之後，一九七八、七九年，北京的民主氣氛一度相當活躍，鄧小平也正是利用這時的政治局勢重新登上政治舞台，他上台之後立即即折毀民主牆，反過來鎮壓民主運動，佈下了今日大力鎮壓民主的遙遠伏線。

一九八三年的「清除精神污染」，一九八六年的上海學運及所謂「反對資產階級自由化」，表面上看來，似乎不滿與反抗的意識被鎮住了，其實更大的不滿與反抗正在醞釀着，終於爆發為這次共產黨執政以來最大的反抗運動。

劉賓雁特別強調，這次北京的靜坐、示威、遊行事件，不僅僅是青年學生或知識份子本身的行動，也不僅僅是國外資產階級自由、民主思想的影響所至；更直接的，是全國性的人民群眾對共產黨的不滿與憤恨。五八年，文革時期餓死的，被殺死的人數逐漸為人民群眾所知，一九八三年至一九八五年整黨的全面失敗，再加上近年來特別是去年的「官倒」腐敗所引致的急劇通貨膨脹，直接刺激了人民的忿激意識，很多地方已出現農民抗糧、抗稅、殺死警察的暴力反抗事件，這次北京學生

的行動及市民、工人的支持，正是這種日甚一日的反抗情緒的總爆發。

「善良的人們永遠想不到共產黨會向學生開槍，但事實畢竟是事實，況且，這也符合鄧、李、楊集團的思維邏輯。」劉賓雁說：「現時的執政者，已完全站到人民的對立面，他們不可能考慮人民的要求，更不能給人民以新聞自由，新聞自由的下一

步即是共產黨在大陸的滅亡，所以，執政者唯一拿得出來的辦法是開槍。但是，劉賓雁說：「最後勝利的將是人民的力，人民已經開始覺醒，現今的當權者時日無多了。」

本刊廣告收費每欄時八元，四份一頁一百三十元，半頁二百四十元，全頁四百五十元。需代打字或翻譯者酌收費。連刊三期以上折扣優待。預付廣告費可另獲九五折。

王說的「行政大樓」裏有一個房間被學生用來作組織學生運動的總部。這個總部像大部份中國的辦公室一樣，陳設簡單，並不寬敞，但必要的設備都有。一條長桌圍坐滿人，談話聲音營營不斷，電話響了有人去接，接完又響。有人在研究如何保養複印機，有人拿著成疊的資料在分類，整個房間充滿著一股活力。有人交給我一份有關學生七項要求的文件。

我們出了行政大樓在校園裏走着，看

見幾棟有趣的傳統式建築物。我聽說學生提出的七項要求還會在下一期的「中國日報」上深入討論。其中有幾項是學生特別關心的，包括重新評估胡耀邦的貢獻，否定一九八七年反資產階級自由化運動和求負責官員對學生被毆事件道歉等。

但另一些要求是訴諸廣大中國人民同情的，包括反貪污，要求國家領導人公佈私人及家族財務狀況。學生並要求增加教育預算提高教師待遇。

最後，學生要求立法開放私人辦報，強烈要求客觀報導學生運動。我印象最深的是，這裏面沒有一項要求直接向政府或黨的權威挑戰。

我們來到一個湖邊公園。有人告訴我這湖名叫「未名湖」。我覺得有趣，這真是道家式的矛盾。

走到校門口，又看見一面貼滿大字報的牆。有一張大字報寫著「畢業後必作奸商」。這是諷刺新興的物質主義和貪污風氣，也是中國大陸許多人憂心的問題。我向王道謝後離開北大。今天五月廿一日當我寫這篇文章時，不禁想到王此刻不知在作什麼。

### ADMINISTRATIVE/OFFICE SUPPORT OPPORTUNITIES

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# 成立中國支援基金 救助北京慘劇受害者家屬

於北京數千人因要求民主改革而被殺害之後，大波士頓區之中國學生、華僑及美籍華裔人士聯合組織一個「中國支援基金」，為屠殺事件之受害者家屬給予經濟上的援助。六月十二日下午一時，中國學生代表裴敏欣、馮旭東和文新在州府大樓舉行記者招待會，正式宣佈成立中國支援基金。

哈佛大學政府系博士研究生裴敏欣在會上向記者解釋說，中國目前的政權已與自由世界為敵，在海外的中國人和留學生，一方面深為那些未遭逮捕但受通緝的學生擔憂，另一方面必須承擔繼續向這個政權挑戰的工作。他們早先成立五五基金會，支援國內學生進行民主運動，提供通訊設備和現金等。發生屠殺事件後，他們成立中國支援基金，則是專為救助受難家屬而設，為慈善性質，將獲政府免稅，捐助者亦可得減稅。捐款可寄至：China Relief Fund, P.O. Box 1144, Cambridge MA 02238

裴敏欣又透露，他們即將進行三項宣傳計劃：在紐約時報購買一全頁公開信廣告，要求美國對中國予以更嚴厲的制裁，中國留學生在美國成立自治會，獨立於中共政權之外，以及收集有關事件的新聞報導和攝影實況，編纂成一詳細紀錄冊。

中國支援基金現正收集死難者名單，聯絡死難者家屬及設法以適當渠道將金錢及醫療援助帶回中國。——宋明怡

## 全美華協強烈譴責北京大屠殺 促美政府考慮對中共政策

全美華人協會波士頓分會於六月五日發出一份公開的譴責信，強烈抗議該會發生於六月四日的北京大屠殺事件。

該信函表示對此大屠殺感到震驚，而且認為「這是一場對無辜的中國學生及其支持者有預謀的屠殺」，該會並支持此學生運動為愛國運動，代表了中國普通百姓的強烈願望，民主和反貪官等改革要求是完全正確的，被打成反革命而受政府屠殺是無理的。該會現請「所有尊重基本人權的人團結起來，譴責北京大屠殺，嚴懲兇手，並採取一切有效措施，防止更多無辜的民族精英遭殃」，及「敦促美國政府重新考慮與中華人民共和國的外交政策，並中止任何形式的政治、經濟和科技援助，直到中國人民對基本人權特別是民主和自由的嚮往得到尊重」。

## 中華藝文苑 支持中國民運

支持中國民運

## 中國民主人權運動



中華藝文苑召開記者會，宣佈支持中國民主運動，並籌集樂捐，及號召美國娛樂界、體育界、學術界、及各界人士，響應。圖中左起：塔夫士醫學院教授、邢舒、中華藝文苑行政主任朱容、張慧清攝。

## 華經會致函布殊 建議須按人權為本 給予科技經濟支援

華人經濟發展協會於六月五日致函總統布殊，指責發生於北京天安門之屠殺事件為冷血及違反人權，而請布殊考慮採取如下措施：

1. 停止對中國之所有軍事援助。
2. 將科技交換及經濟支援連結於其有尊重人權的記錄（一如七十年代美國對蘇聯的態度）。
3. 對留美之中國學者及學生作暫時性放鬆移民條例。

## 整理「中國檔案」 記載學運事實

哈佛大學社會系博士研究生丁學良透露，他連同本地、紐約及其他區域的中國留學生正計劃籌辦一本名為「中國檔案」的雜誌，詳實記載這次北京學生運動的全部經過。暫時計劃兩月出一期，他們徵求如有任何人士親身參與此運動，或認識參與之目擊証人，請與他接洽。電話：六二五—九五五二。

## 哈佛大學·麻省理工學院 成立中國學生自治會

羅哲西·王菁當選會長

哈佛大學及麻省理工學院分別於六月十二及十三日成立正式的中國學生自治會組織，通過了組織章程及選出會長及常務委員會，而所有決定，均由全體學生投票決定，充分彰顯其組織的民主特質。

「哈佛大學中國學生自治會」是獲得半數以上出席大會學生同意的定名，英文名為 Harvard Chinese Students Association，所通過的章程要點有：

- 自治會作用是聯繫同學及組織活動
- 凡於哈佛就學或研究之中國大陸人士及其配偶自動成為會員，其他人士歡迎自由參加
- 常務委員會七人（包括會長一人），每年改選一次
- 十名或以上會員提出議案，常委會須於兩週內開大會表決

競選會長一職者有生物學博士研究員羅哲西，和細胞結構三年級生藍田，結果羅哲西高票當選。羅哲西今年三十一歲，畢業於南京大學，八一年往加州柏克萊大學進修，獲博士學位後到哈佛大學從事博士研究工作。他當選後表示，目前要加強同學間的緊密聯繫，此外，自治會必須名實相符，完全自治，不受任何人指揮，他又提出若個人有何錯失，歡迎同學指正。羅哲西聯絡電話：六二五—一九九二。

自治會之其餘六名常委如下：裴敏欣、張博廣、趙海青、許成鋼、薛輝、藍田。

麻省理工學院亦以中國學生自治會為定名，英文名為 MIT Chinese Student & Scholar Association。所通過之章程與哈佛大學的自治會幾乎全同，唯於第一條說明自治會之作用中，全體同學必須加入「支持國內民主運動」的旨意。又於第六條指示經費可來自麻省理工學院及其他資助機構，全體同學表決了須註明「絕不接受中國領事館的經費資助」。

## 明信片簽名運動 促美中斷交

發出二千張，白宮收最多

位於查爾斯街之明信片公司 Peter Peck 為支持中國民運，在六月九日（星期五）進行一項明信片簽名運動，明信片上印有「美國，自由的搖籃，須堅持我們所支持的。請支持中國人民爭取民主！布殊總統及國會應拿出勇氣說話，斷絕和北京共匪的外交關係。」該公司向所有路人派發明信片，並請簽名後寄回該公司。

該公司負責人表示，這項運動旨在向美國政府表達民意，促使其重新考慮對華政策。目前，該公司已收到超過二千張簽名明信片，其中白宮收到的數量最多。此外，該公司還將向其他政府機構和公眾團體派發明信片，以擴大運動的影響力。

## 波士頓大學中國學生自治會成立

江一

波士頓大學中國留學生學者自治會於六月十三日正式成立。該會乃獨立於任何政治團體之外的自發性群眾組織，目的在於支援及促進國內的爭取民主自由的運動。任何在波士頓大學學習和工作的中國學生、學者及其家屬都有資格以個人名義加入，並享有選舉與被選舉權。

六月十三日的成立大會上通過了自治會章程（草案），選出了由丁文京、沈惟海、范舒行、胡俊傑、張雲飛五人組成的臨時代表委員會。這五位都是來自中國大陸的留美研究生，丁文京是學體育教育的，沈惟海（女）是化學系的，范舒行是藝術學院的，胡俊傑是工程學院的，張雲飛是天文系的。九月一日將選舉產生正式委員會，以後每年改選一次，會員若一致同意，委員可連選，但不得超過兩年；會長任期一年，不得連任。

六月十五日該自治會又召開了擴大會議，他們當天發出明信片共二千張，其中一部分行人立即簽名並交給該公司代寄，他們搜集了八百張，貼上郵票全部寄出，他肯定全美各州參議員至少每人收到一張，白宮會收到最多。另外一千二百張明信片由路人拿走，該公司囑咐他們簽名後寄往白宮或參議員。該公司向加州、密西根、芝加哥、馬里蘭、紐約各州之中國團體發出明信片。

威約說，這樣做未必能改變局勢，但如果很多人合力也許能改變一點。他透露，由於中國情勢有所改變，該公司將發第二次明信片簽名運動，明信片上的字句有更改，現時仍未確定。

## 中國學生倡議建立 「中國民主與自由研討會」 提高共同認識·增進團結友誼

目前許多中國學生，對中國前途甚感憂慮，並認為須對中國實現民主自由作深入思考，於是倡議組織一個經常性的研討會，名為「中國民主與自由研討會」，共同研究中國問題，提高共同認識，及藉此增進團結友誼。研討會之內容包括：

1. 在中國實行民主、自由的可行途徑
2. 中國封建專制的根源及其歷史文化背景
3. 組織起來的必要性及形式

有興趣參加研討會者可聯繫：何際平（六二五—四六五九或二五三—六三三七），李靖坡（二五八—五一六六或七七六一六六五三）。

## DIRECTOR, ALTERNATIVE FRESHMAN YEAR PROGRAM

Reporting to the Dean of Continuing Education, the Director will develop and implement activities, programs and procedures to monitor the progress of students and to maintain the maximum enrollment in the program. In addition, you will recruit faculty and assist the Dean in both short- and long-term planning for the program. To qualify, you must have a Master's degree (Ph.D. preferred) in an appropriate field and at least two years of higher education experience including demonstrated knowledge of faculty responsibilities for basic courses in writing/literature, humanities/social sciences, communication/public speaking and learning skills development. Previous experience working with high risk students is essential.

## STAFF PSYCHOLOGIST

The selected candidate will conduct individual evaluations, develop and implement training programs and respond to psychological crises and emergencies. To qualify, you must have a Doctoral degree in clinical, professional or counseling psychology with experience in working with late adolescents and young adults. This is a ten-month position.

## PAYROLL COORDINATOR

In this growth-oriented position, you will be responsible for the day-to-day payroll operations including data entry and maintenance of payroll files. Bachelor's degree preferably in Accounting, plus 1-2 years' experience working with computerized payroll systems required.

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# 擴大五四基金會 僑界鼎力協助 組織財務公關委員會

為聲援中國民主運動而於五月中旬成立的僑學界聯合會聲援會在六月八日於中華公所召開會議，討論當前局勢及擴大支援民運的方案。大會認同中國民主運動將為一長期性運動，因此要支援此一運動，必須有長久性的經濟計劃，以及一更嚴密的組織。

由於最初的聲援委員會成立於北京屠殺事件之前，當時未料有慘劇發生，所以聲援會之草擬章程不完全合適，法律顧問陳文惠表示，她會重新研究，草擬一份更完善的成立章程，在下次會議將可詳細討論。

經濟支援是推行民主運動的重點之一，聲援會須繼續協助學生籌募捐款，此外，北京傷亡數萬(至今數字仍無法準確統計)，須另組一項慈善款項救濟傷亡家屬。財務目標既擴大，大會認為有需要成立一專門負責財務的委員會，最後選出中華公所主席司徒彥鏗為財政，律師黃維華、華人經濟發展協會董事局主席黃炳鏗和華僑代表李瑞麟為財務委員。

為加強各界華人團結及號召美國社區加以援手，又組織一公共關係委員會，成員有華人前進會主席李素影、兒童博物館代表蘇慧斯(Cecile Swartz)、美華協會波士頓分會會長黃煥錦、全美華人協會波士頓分會會長黃煥錦、葉盟和哈佛大學社會系研究生龔小夏。

聲援會主席司徒彥鏗、律師黃維華、陳文惠及財務委員黃炳鏗，於六月十一日晚上與中國留學生代表開會，討論僑界如何支持五四基金會的細則，商討結果，仍以五四基金會為定名，以物資支援學生民主運動為宗旨，合力向華僑及美國社區各界募集捐款。五四基金會之執行委員有劉軍、蔡金勇、裴敏欣、文新及許成鵬，會長為馮旭東。僑學界聯合會組成的七人小組，即司徒彥鏗、黃煥錦、黃紹光、司徒彥鏗、李瑞麟、潘富源和陳志強則擔任五四基金會的監察委員。

五四基金會之捐款地址為：May Fourth Foundation, P.O. Box 722, Cambridge MA 02238

宋明怡

## 幼稚園小學入學測驗

至九月三十日止申請從速

家長欲其子女提早進入波士頓公立幼稚園或小學，請速電七二六-六二〇〇，內線五八一-一預約入學測驗時間及地點。

在一九八五年、八四年和八三年九月二日至十二月卅一日之間出世的兒童均有資格報名。進行入學測驗的時間地點有：

六月廿四、七月八、十五、廿二及廿九日在多徹斯特甘質中心(Campbell Resource Center 1216 Dorchester Ave, Dorchester)

七月十一日在華埠昆士小學校(Quincy School, 885 Washington St, Chinatown)

七月十一日在牙加平原雅加羅斯小學(Agassiz Elementary School, 20 Child St, Jamaica Plain)

七月十三日在羅斯福文中文中學(Irving Middle School, 114 Cummings Highway, Roslindale)

九月三十日後不再舉行入學測驗。

則，商討結果，仍以五四基金會為定名，以物資支援學生民主運動為宗旨，合力向華僑及美國社區各界募集捐款。五四基金會之執行委員有劉軍、蔡金勇、裴敏欣、文新及許成鵬，會長為馮旭東。僑學界聯合會組成的七人小組，即司徒彥鏗、黃煥錦、黃紹光、司徒彥鏗、李瑞麟、潘富源和陳志強則擔任五四基金會的監察委員。

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宋明怡

### 研究報告結果 中華頤養院 未能自行獨立管理

董事局主席陳秀英稱  
管理會工作令人滿意

中華頤養院去年底突然辭退院長而引起社區紛擾之後，該院董事局曾召開特別會議商討，後作出承諾進行研究，以決定該院是否可以成為一個自由獨立、自行管理、經濟健全、健全的頤養院。這項研究已獲得結果，中華頤養院並未能自行獨立和管理。

中華頤養院董事局主席陳秀英接受訪問稱，經營該院有許多實際的困難，一般療養院至少有百分之廿五的病人是自費的，而中華頤養院幾乎是零，他們百分之九十九的病人是持醫藥補助證的。陳秀英指出，在四月下旬，財務研究小組報告研究組，以保障波士頓有色人種社區能進入及取得在該行業的就業機會。亞美社區發展協會(ADCDC)已代表亞裔社區的需要及關注參加了該小組。

傳統上亞裔工人未能在建築界就業，其中的障礙是：(一)缺乏有效地推行「肯定行動」的指引。(二)亞裔工人無法進入建築業工會，特別是學徒計劃。這由於：一些被視作經驗的工人有優先權，及沒有把亞裔列入「肯定行動」目標中保護類別。此外，就亞裔文化本身，認為建築工作是不值錢的。

在某種程度上，建築業社區工作小組在監察推行波士頓居民就業政策扮演了一個關鍵性的角色，該政策要求所有私人承辦商在發展工程中盡量僱用百分之五十波士頓居民，百分之二十五少數民族及百分之十婦女。

工作小組正游說州政府對所有與州有關的建築工程採用類似的政策。為了達到目的，工作小組最近與麻省水力資源局會面，開始討論水力局如何利用耗資七億元的清理波士頓海港工程，製造出一些就業機會，以惠及波士頓社區，包括華埠在內的有色人種。

有著來自社區領導的積極監察、市及州政府的承諾及資源，加上適當的就業政策上的「肯定」立法，情況是有利於如華埠社區在建築業蓬勃發展的全面參予。除此之外，所有必需的，就是你的興趣了。

(明怡是亞美社區發展協會的計劃及行政主任。)



結果，並建議中華頤養院目前必須繼續與古士曼管理會之合約，不應計劃成為一所自由獨立、自行管理的老人院。

陳秀英說，古士曼管理會自一九八〇年起即與院方董事局一同籌劃創辦頤養院，一直以來，管理狀況良好，古士曼在管理療養院上有豐富經驗，對政府之長期醫療補助政策很了解，董事局對古士曼的管理是完全滿意的。

此外，董事局去年底對院方家屬及社區朋友所作之承諾中，還有設立一個處理文化敏感事件的政策和程序，以及招聘雙語院長。陳秀英說，此二項已積極進行中，阮佩金鳳擔任管理會和職員的聯絡人已半年，成績十分理想。至於招聘雙語院長，則仍未有人合適人選，她明確表示，招聘一位具有醫務專業知識、兼有行政能力的能說中英雙語的人才實在不容易，但該院極渴望聘用一位雙語院長，基於該院大多數病人均為非英語人士。

陳秀英又透露，中華頤養院之近期計劃是於上月中旬開始組織一個紐英倫中華護士協會(New England Chinese Nurses Association)現有五十人參加。

宋明怡

此外，在下城地區及華埠附近的數個計劃中的私人發展工程，如京士頓/百福工程、聯邦中心及甘質波士頓交匯廣場，亦會製造建築就業及永久職位。

由於就業機會多了，但是技術工人的數目並沒有相應地增加，因此建築業的增長，會可能導致勞工短缺。目前麻省所面對的失業率為百分之三點二，這是全國最低的。這些因素一併會形成勞工市場的緊張，這意味著工人的需求會很大。

### 招聘亞裔進入建築行業

華美福利會(CACA)已向州政府取得合約作為社區收納機構，華美會進行一廣泛的外展工作，如透過在華埠及其他社區分派宣傳單張，與工會代表及訓練課程的代表一起舉辦研討班，以介紹建築行業及其就業機會。

華美會招聘及接見應徵者，證明其興趣及技能，並給予數學及英文程度測驗。在計算測驗結果後，華美輔導員會密切地與應徵者工作，向其提供簡介及協助其入讀英文班、訓練班、學徒訓練及就業。

學徒訓練的要求甚高，在有關的課程學習外，通常要兩年至四年的在職訓練。但是，有一些訓練不太緊迫的，如訓練工人成為油漆匠、木匠及電器技工助手。

除了直接服務外，來自波士頓社區的注吹組織，已建成建築業。

十九的病人是持醫藥補助證的。陳秀英指出，在四月下旬，財務研究小組報告研究組，以保障波士頓有色人種社區能進入及取得在該行業的就業機會。亞美社區發展協會(ADCDC)已代表亞裔社區的需要及關注參加了該小組。

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據估計，在一九九〇年代初至中期，當建築業達到高峰時，此等發展工程會增加大概一萬四千個在建築地盤內的工作及地三千個地盤以外的設計、技術服務、管理及行政支援工作。麻省官員預計在建築業頂峰時，可能會短缺一萬至三萬工人。

市及州政府已作出公共承諾，以確保這些新的就業機會是每一個有興趣投身於建築行業的人均可得到的，特別是那些傳統上被摒除於建築業一失業及開工不足的工人。

大部份建築業是有工會的，因此工人得到保證有優薪及安全的工作環境。以下是取自美國勞工部一九八七年的數字，在建築行業工作樣本的時薪為：

●電器技工：\$12.50 - \$19.95

士頓居民，百分之二十五少數民族及百分之十婦女。

工作小組正游說州政府對所有與州有關的建築工程採用類似的政策。為了達到目的，工作小組最近與麻省水力資源局會面，開始討論水力局如何利用耗資七億元的清理波士頓海港工程，製造出一些就業機會，以惠及波士頓社區，包括華埠在內的有色人種。

有著來自社區領導的積極監察、市及州政府的承諾及資源，加上適當的就業政策上的「肯定」立法，情況是有利於如華埠社區在建築業蓬勃發展的全面參予。除此之外，所有必需的，就是你的興趣了。

(明怡是亞美社區發展協會的計劃及行政主任。)

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### 第二十屆 八月中秋節 社區三大組織共同贊助 周錦輝任籌備會主席

今年之八月中秋節，將是波士頓華埠慶祝此中國傳統節日的第二十年度，故此會特別盛大，籌備工作現已進行之中。

華埠南端社區發展會商業文化小組負責人胡國新在該會之每月例會中大會報告，今年之八月中秋節將由華埠社區發展會、亞美華埠商會及中華公所共同贊助。中秋節籌備會之主席為周錦輝，此外還須徵求更多社區人士義務協助辦理。

經亞美華埠商會之推動，中秋節慶祝會已得到若幹機構的贊助，包括紐英倫醫院、麥氏結構公司、甘質財團和許多銀行。

宋明怡

### 波士頓會通大廈 連鎖福利計劃獲通過

曾在華埠社區議會多次提出討論的聯富中心和波士頓會通大廈工程所供給給社區的福利計劃，於六月十二日的華埠議會會議中獲得全體一致通過。

聯富中心和波士頓會通大廈發展計劃均為華埠社區帶來低收入房屋、職業訓練、語言課程及托兒服務等多項福利，共約二千萬，福利計劃詳情請參看上期。

宋明怡

### 勿錯誤使用或 放置垃圾箱

違反規條可遭檢控

市政府檢查局近日發出信函，通告華埠各商戶及居民須按有關規定使用和放置垃圾箱，否則將會受到檢控。

該項通告指出，波士頓市檢查局防風部運用麻省衛生局的資金購置新垃圾箱，免費供應華埠商戶居民，然而該等發出之新垃圾箱却多被錯誤使用。

檢查局聲明，由五月廿九日開始，防風部檢查員將於華埠監察垃圾箱的使用情況，如發現垃圾箱之使用或放置方法不正確，即向用戶發出警告書，警告發出後，仍繼續錯誤使用者，將遭受波士頓房屋法庭以違反麻省衛生條例檢控。

檢查局表示，商戶和居民可要求該局派員作垃圾箱之使用示範和指導。查詢請電：七二五-四七〇〇。

有關垃圾箱不正確使用包括：

- 不緊合垃圾箱蓋、垃圾箱損壞、有洞、或箱身彎曲而使箱蓋無法緊合。
- 垃圾過多，箱蓋蓋下。
- 五十五加侖之鼓形桶並非法裝載家居垃圾。
- 垃圾散開，易於吸引老鼠。
- 垃圾箱放置在平台下，易為老鼠躲藏。
- 易燃廢物。
- 食物不貯藏在鐵罐或硬塑膠盒內。
- 任何物料易為老鼠躲藏。

本刊園地公開，歡迎讀者投稿。文稿與圖片，惟不得作人身攻擊。本刊有刪改權。來稿請附真實姓名、電話與地址，以便聯絡。發表筆名任便。

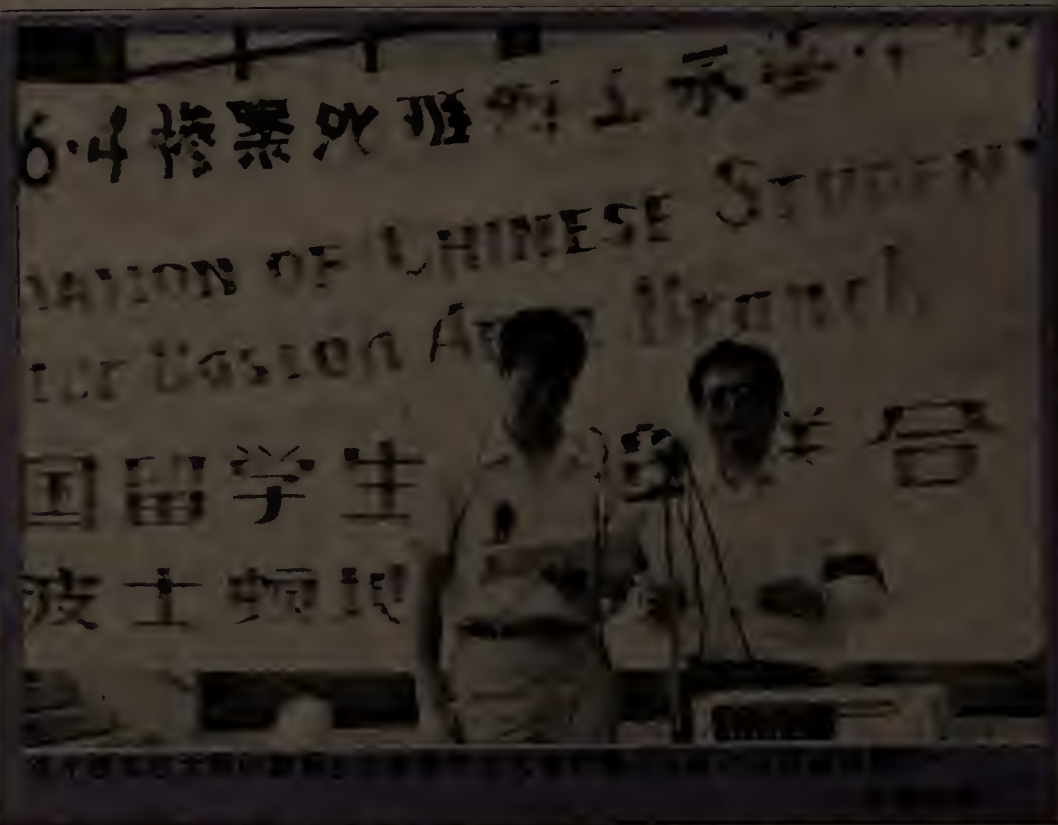
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THE SAMPAN



# 杜卡基斯宣佈麻省支持中國民運

## 下半旗致哀會見中國留學生及華人代表討論支援方案

### 聯合各州省通過請願案呈總統

【本報訊】麻州州長杜卡基斯於六月六日宣佈麻州支持中國民主自由運動，即會見了十四名來自波士頓地區各大學的中國留學生代表及華人代表，包括昆士校長黃伯勳、移民事務處長林鴻和華人前進會主席李素影，討論支援學生民

【本報訊】杜卡基斯說，麻州是美國獨立革命的發源地，是民主自由的搖籃，中國人民渴望民主自由，麻州理應給予全力支持。對於北京學生為民主理想而奮鬥的勇敢行為，他很受感動，在新聞報導中看到中國人以血肉之軀面對坦克和槍械仍然站立無畏

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# 市長費林與波城華人學生

## 向北京死難者致哀

六月七日，波士頓細雨霏霏，數百名華人和中國留學生，還有不少美國人，集會在市政府大樓前，一同為遠在北京因擁護民主而遭殺害的學生與平民默哀致哀，市府前的旗幟均下降一半。

出席哀悼會之市長費林哀傷地說，波士頓乃美國民主自由的誕生地，波士頓居民該全力支持中國人爭取民主自由，全美國也應如是。

留學生代表哈佛大學比較文學博士張隆溪致詞說，中國政府的暴行應受整個文



# 中國留學生華盛頓集會示威

## 嚴峻聲討中共屠殺暴行

### 中使館職員將窗簾拉成V字表支持

中國留學生三千多人，六月五日在華盛頓集會示威，聲討中共法西斯政權的六·四屠殺，並哀悼被殺害的數千同胞，參加者以波士頓地區學生為主，並有東部各校以及遠至加州飛機趕來的同學，大會於中午十二時在國會山莊前的華盛頓紀念碑，由來自哈佛的留學生代表主持

同時，他們還戴白布，掛黑紗，高舉聲討集會標語，多名美國參議員及眾議員來到會場及講話，他們均屬譴責中共此一暴行，並表示要進一步促使布殊政府採取有效措施對中共進行制裁，哈佛學生代表丁學良及葉揚致悼詞，來自不同學校的學生代表亦踴躍發言。大家憤怒地指責鄧、楊、李偽政權的殘暴法西斯手段，表示要繼承六·四烈士的遺志，要向中共討還血債。

隨後，大家集隊遊行到白宮，白宮亦下半旗致哀，然後往中國駐美大使館，同學們沿途高呼口號，唱義勇軍進行曲和團結就是力量，群情激昂。有的同學舉着標語牌，其上寫道：「請聯席以支持北京學生、支持中國民主運動」，幾乎每輛路過



出手來，用兩指作成V字形向同學們致意，許多美國人也加入遊行隊伍，其中包括積遜(Jessy Jackson)牧師。隊伍到達使館後，首先提出要求大使館下半旗以示哀悼，由積遜牧師及學生代表進入使館轉達，但結果被無理拒絕，於是幾千憤怒的學生在使館前進行了宣誓，拒絕承認此鄧、楊、李法西斯政權，要與全國人民一同為推翻這一政權，建立一個光明的民主中國而奮鬥，不達目的，誓不罷休！

### 內文提要

- 僑界各社團譴責北京屠殺事件
- 中華總商會未能自行獨立管理
- 招聘亞裔進入建築行業
- 中國支援基金成立救助受害者家屬
- 從藝術看中國文化對西方的影響
- 錯誤使用垃圾箱可遭檢控
- 哈佛麻省理工波大成立中國學生自治會